



Australian Bureau of Statistics

6239.0 - Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation, Australia, Jul 2006 to Jun 2007

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Summary

Notes

26/02/2008 Note: The Populations and Data Items List data cube was replaced on 26/2/08 to update the copyright date.

22/02/2008 Note: The Populations and Data Items List data cube is being replaced because of a few minor changes to some of the data items labels.

NOTES

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication presents information about people aged 18 years and over who are either not employed or who usually worked less than 16 hours. In respect of employed people, the Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation topic collects data only for those working less than 16 hours, rather than all part-time workers, as they have the potential to increase their labour force participation by a greater amount. The data collected provides information on the potential labour force and the characteristics of that potential labour force. Data from this survey are used to obtain a better understanding of the factors that influence people to participate (more) in the labour force and the hours they work. By identifying the barriers that people face in joining the labour force or in working greater hours, a range of incentives to increase labour force participation and hours worked may then be identified.

The statistics in this publication were compiled from the Multi-Purpose Household Survey (MPHS), conducted throughout Australia during the 2006-07 financial year (excluding the months of August and September 2006), as a supplement to the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) monthly Labour Force Survey.

Information on the other topics collected in the 2006-07 MPHS can be found in paragraph 1 of the Explanatory Notes.

NOTES ABOUT ESTIMATES

The MPHS was designed primarily to provide estimates at the Australia level. Broad estimates are also available for states and territories, although users should exercise

caution when using estimates at this level, because of the presence of high sampling errors. For further information about the reliability of the estimates see paragraph 14 of the Explanatory Notes.

From 2006, occupation data are classified according to ANZSCO-Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations, First Edition, 2006 (cat. no. 1220.0). The new classification replaces ASCO-Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Second Edition, 1997 (cat. no. 1220.0). Data classified according to ASCO can be obtained on request.

Also from 2006, industry data are classified according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006 (cat. no. 1292.0). This new classification replaces Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 1993 (cat. no. 1292.0). Data classified according to ANZSIC 1993 can be obtained on request.

For changes made in this issue, see paragraph 21 of the Explanatory Notes.

ROUNDING

As estimates have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

INQUIRIES

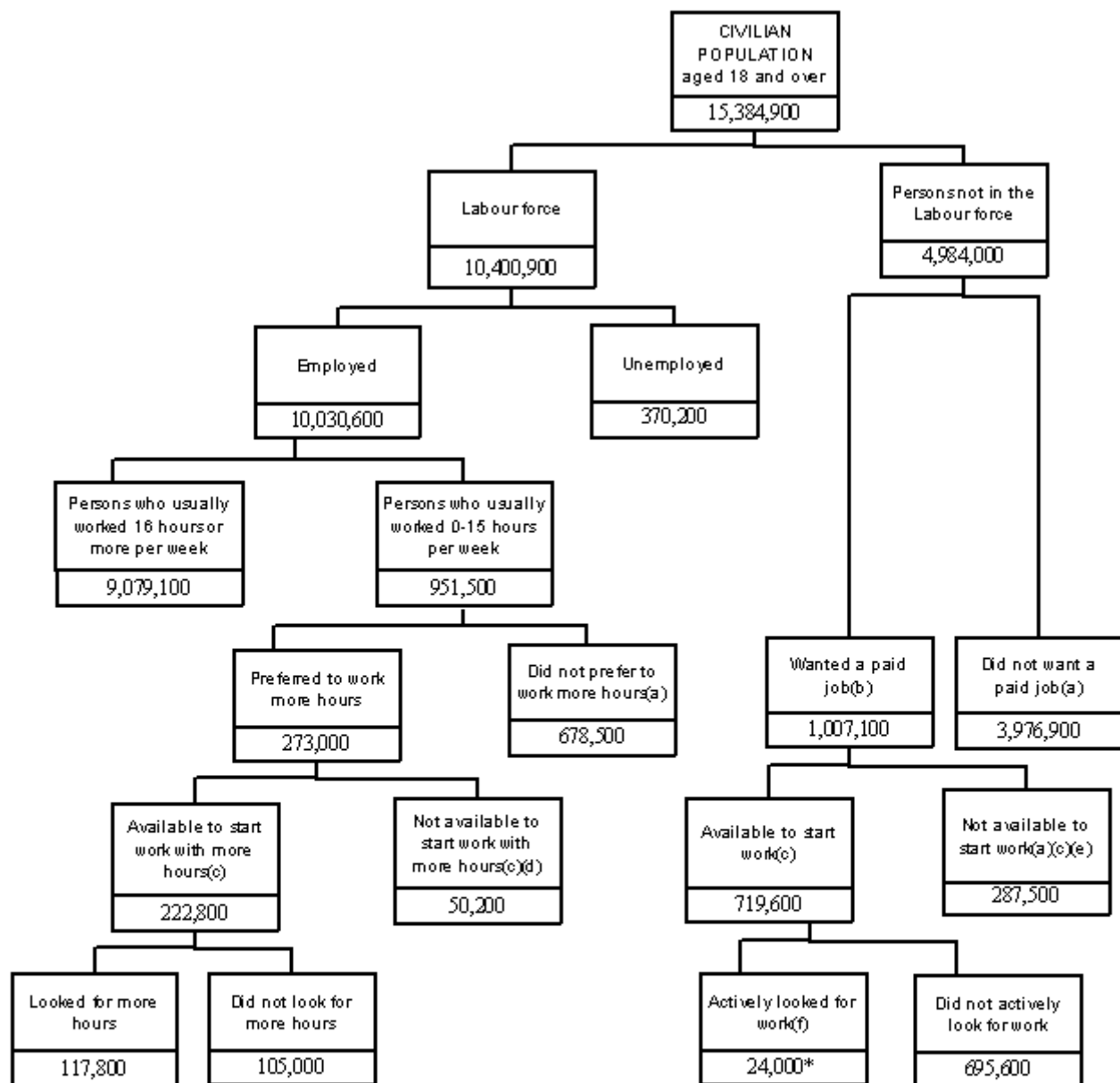
For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Labour Market Section on Canberra (02) 6252 7206.

Conceptual Framework

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

OVERVIEW

In attempting to understand the barriers to increased labour force participation there are several groups of people who are of particular interest. These are the unemployed, persons not in the labour force and those who usually worked less than 16 hours. For persons not in the labour force and those who usually work less than 16 hours it is important to ascertain whether they would like a paid job or more hours, whether they are available to start work, and whether they are looking for work. The conceptual framework below identifies these groups of people.



* estimate has a relative standard error of 25 % to 50 % and should be used with caution

(a) Includes people who reported 'Did not know'.

(b) Includes people who reported 'Maybe/It depends'.

(c) Availability refers to reference week or within four weeks.

(d) All of this group reported that they did not look for more hours.

(e) Of this group, 14,000* people actively looked for work and the remaining 273,400 people did not actively look for work.

(f) These people were not available to start work in the reference week so they are defined as not in the labour force rather than unemployed.

Summary of findings

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

OVERVIEW

The 2006-07 Multi-Purpose Household Survey (MPHS) revealed that of the 15.4 million people aged 18 years and over, there were 6.3 million people who were not employed or who worked less than 16 hours. This group comprised people not in the labour force (5 million), the unemployed (370,200 people) and people working less than 16 hours (1

million).

Of those 6.3 million people, approximately 1.7 million (or 26%) indicated that they would like a job or to work more hours. This group comprised:

- 1,007,100 (or 61%) people who wanted a paid job but were not in the labour force
- 370,200 (or 22%) people who were unemployed
- 273,000 (or 17%) people who usually worked less than 16 hours per week but wanted to work more.

The remaining 4.7 million people (or 74%) did not want a job or did not want to work more hours, or were undecided.

PEOPLE WHO WANTED A JOB OR MORE HOURS

There were 1.7 million people who wanted a job or preferred more hours. Determining whether these people are available to work is important because those who are available have a greater potential to participate or increase their participation in the labour force than those who are not available.

Of the 1.7 million people who wanted a job or preferred more hours:

- 1.3 million people were available to start work within four weeks. Of these:
 - 800,600 people were not looking for work or more hours
 - 512,000 people were looking for work or more hours
- 337,700 people were not available to start work or work more hours within four weeks.

Women represented more than half (61%) of those who wanted a job or preferred more hours. This reflects the fact that more women are underemployed or not in the labour force than men.

Available but not looking for a job or work with more hours

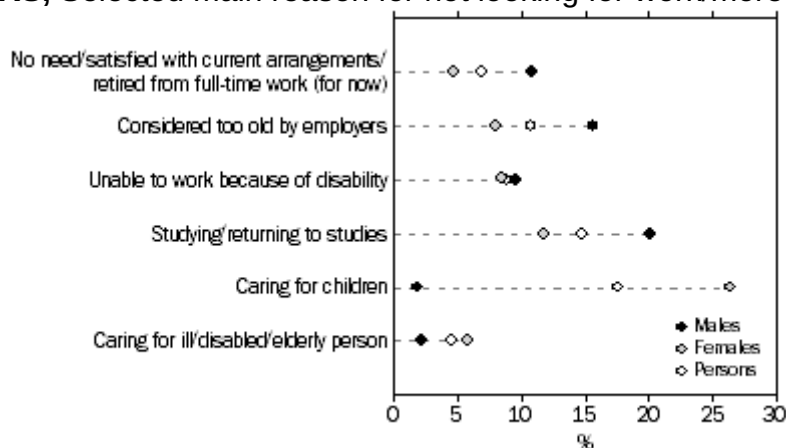
Of the 1.3 million people who wanted a job or more hours and were available to start work within four weeks, an estimated 800,600 people (61%) indicated that they were not looking for a job or more hours. Most of this group were women (512,400 or 64%) and most were not in the labour force (695,600 or 87%).

'Caring for children' was the most commonly reported main reason for not looking for work or more hours (140,600 people). Women comprised the majority of this group (96% or 135,400) and 62% of women who gave that response were in the 30-54 year age group. For those people who cited 'caring for children' as their main reason for not looking for work or more hours, 60,300 people (43%) reported that they 'preferred to look after children', while 29,900 people (21%) reported 'cost/too expensive'.

Another commonly reported main reason for not looking for work or more hours was

'studying/returning to studies' (118,100 people). Most people who reported this (81% or 96,100) were aged between 18 and 29 years, with 48% in this age group citing it as their main reason. This was the most common main reason for not looking reported by men (57,800 or 20%). Being considered too old by employers was another commonly reported main reason for not looking for work, or more hours (11% or 85,700). Of those people who gave this as their main reason, (91% or 77,600) were aged 55 years and over. More than one-quarter (28%) of people in this age group cited it as their main reason.

PERSONS AVAILABLE BUT NOT LOOKING FOR A JOB OR WORK WITH MORE HOURS, Selected main reason for not looking for work/more hours



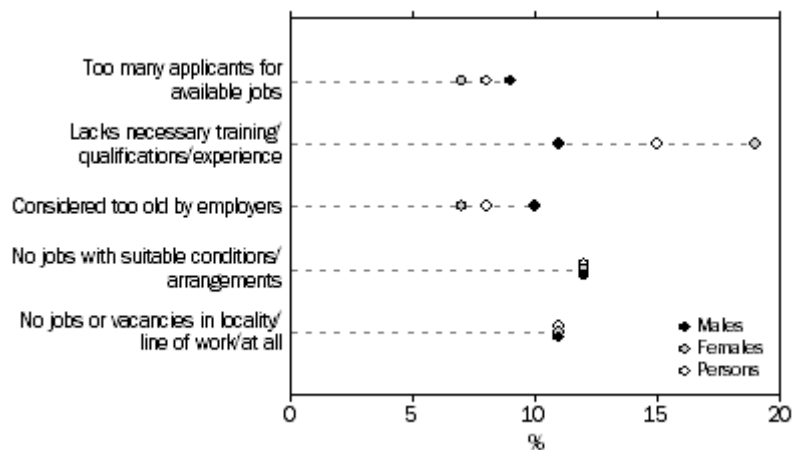
Available and looking for a job or work with more hours

There were 512,000 people who wanted a job or more hours, were available, and were looking for work, of whom:

- Over half (56%) were women
- 370,200 were unemployed (72%)
- 117,800 usually worked less than 16 hours (23%)
- 24,000 were not in the labour force (5%) (these people are defined as not in the labour force rather than unemployed because they were not available to start work in the reference week, but were available to start within four weeks).

Overall, the main difficulty in finding a job reported by people who were available and looking for a job or work with more hours was 'lacks necessary training/qualifications/experience' (77,700 people or 15%). More than two-thirds of those who reported this (69%) were women. 'No jobs with suitable conditions/arrangements' was another commonly reported difficulty (61,100 people or 12%), and 55% of those reporting this were women.

PERSONS AVAILABLE AND LOOKING FOR A JOB OR WORK WITH MORE HOURS, Selected main difficulty finding work/more hours

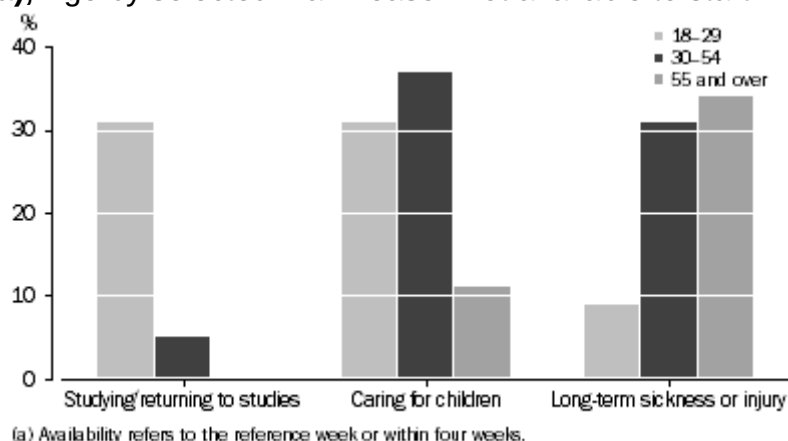


Not available to start a job or work with more hours

There were 337,700 people who wanted a job or more hours but who were not available to do so. Most of these (85%) were not in the labour force, while the remaining 15% comprised people who worked less than 16 hours. About two-thirds (216,000 or 64%) of those who wanted work or more hours but were not available were women.

The reasons given by people for their unavailability varied by age, reflecting the fact that the reasons tend to change across the stages of the life cycle. The most common main reasons given by young people (those aged 18-29 years) for their unavailability were 'studying/returning to studies' (31%) and 'caring for children' (also 31%). For those aged 30-54 years who wanted to work (more) but were unavailable, 37% cited 'caring for children' as their main reason while a further 31% reported 'long-term sickness or injury' as their main reason. For older people (aged 55 years and over) 'long-term sickness/injury' was their most commonly reported main reason (34%).

PERSONS WHO WANTED A JOB OR WORK WITH MORE HOURS, BUT WERE NOT AVAILABLE(a), Age by selected main reason not available to start work/more hours



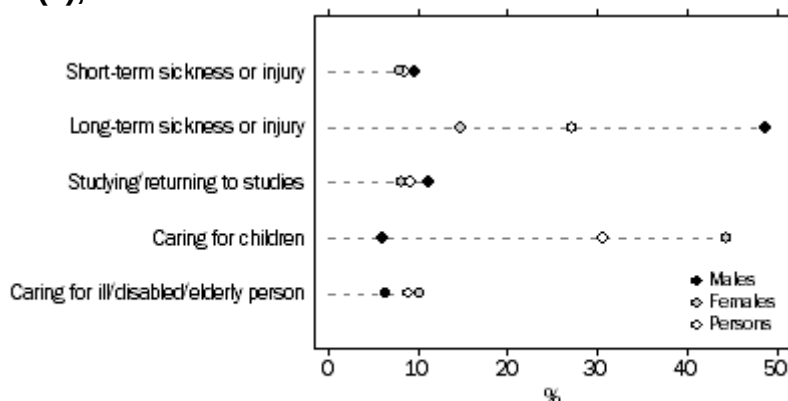
Men and women had different reasons for not being available to start work within four weeks. About 44% of the 216,000 women who wanted to work (more) but were unavailable reported that 'caring for children' was their main reason for their unavailability. One-third (73,700) of these women reported that their youngest child was aged less than four years.

Other commonly reported main reasons given by women for not being available were 'long-term sickness or disability' (15% or 32,100), and 'caring for ill/disabled/elderly person' (10% or 22,100).

Of the 96,000 women who wanted a job or more hours but were not available due to caring for children, just under half (46% or 43,800) reported that they 'preferred to look after children' and 20% (or 19,500) reported 'childcare not available/childcare booked out/no childcare in locality'. Thirty percent of women who were not available to start work within four weeks reported that they would be available to start work within 6 months.

Of the 121,800 men who wanted a job or more hours but were not available, almost half reported that their main reason for unavailability was 'long-term sickness or disability' (49% or 59,300). In this group, 19% reported that they would be available to start work within 6 months. Other commonly reported main reasons given by men for not being available to start work within four weeks were 'studying/returning to studies' (13,500) and 'short-term sickness or injury' (11,700).

PERSONS WHO WANTED A JOB OR WORK WITH MORE HOURS, BUT WERE NOT AVAILABLE(a), Selected main reason not available to start work/more hours



(a) Availability refers to the reference week or within four weeks.

Preferred weekly hours

Information about their preferred number of hours of work was collected from people not in the labour force who wanted a job and from people who usually worked less than 16 hours and wanted to work more.

Of the 1 million people not in the labour force who wanted a job, 75% reported that they would prefer to work part-time hours (61% of men and 82% of women). The average preferred number of hours was 21 (25 hours for men and 20 hours for women).

Similarly, for those who worked few hours, there were distinct differences in the hours preferences of men and women. Of the 100,200 men who wanted more hours, half preferred to work 35 hours or more and half preferred to work less than this. In contrast, three-quarters of women preferred part-time hours. Older people who usually worked less than 16 hours preferred to work less hours than their younger counterparts. For instance, the average preferred number of hours for people aged 55 years and over was 25 hours per

week, compared with 29 hours for those aged 18-24 years.

PEOPLE WHO DID NOT WANT (MORE) WORK

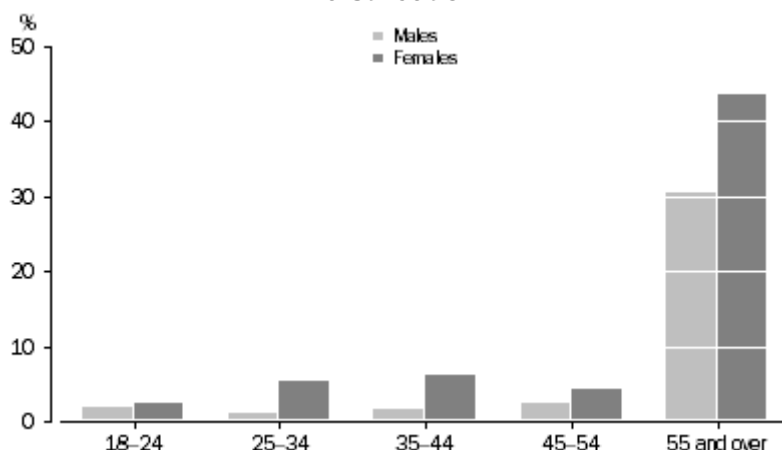
Seventy-four percent (or 4.7 million) of those who were not employed or who worked less than 16 hours indicated that they did not want (more) work. This comprised:

- 4 million people (2,472,100 women and 1,504,900 men) who were not in the labour force
- 678,500 people (533,900 women and 144,600 men) who usually worked less than 16 hours.

The age structure of those who were not in the labour force and didn't want to work was quite different from those who worked less than 16 hours and didn't want more work. These different age structures reveal why the most common main reasons for not wanting (more) work are different between the two groups.

People who were not in the labour force and didn't want to work were older - just under three-quarters of them (74%) were aged 55 years and over. Women aged 55 years and over formed the largest single group, representing 44% of those who were not in the labour force and did not want to work, while men of that age represented 31%. Men in the younger age groups represented only a very small proportion of those not in the labour force who didn't want to work - men aged 18-44 years formed just 5% of this group. In contrast, women aged 18-44 years formed 14%.

PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE WHO DID NOT WANT TO WORK, Age and sex distribution



Of the 4 million people not in the labour force who did not want to work, the most commonly reported main reason for not wanting a job was 'permanently retired/will not work full time again' (34% or 1.3 million), followed by 'no need/satisfied with current arrangements/retired from full-time work (for now)' (22% or 859,600), and 'long-term sickness or disability' (19% or 752,000).

'Long-term sickness or disability' was reported by 26% of men (or 395,700), with the highest proportion of these (58%) aged 30-54 years. Fourteen percent of women (or 345,300)

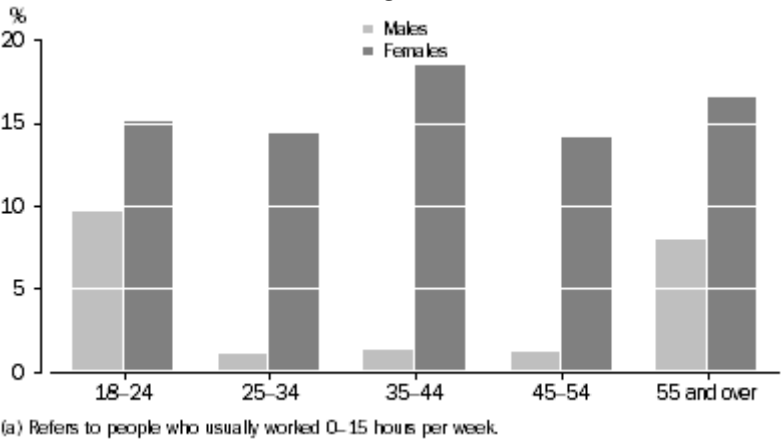
indicated the main reason that they did not want to work was due to 'caring for children'. Most of these women (71%) were aged 30-54 years.

PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE WHO DID NOT WANT TO WORK, Selected main reason for not wanting work



Men and women who usually worked less than 16 hours and didn't want more hours were relatively young - about 60% of them were aged between 18 and 44 years. Women made up more than three-quarters of those (79%) who worked less than 16 hours and who didn't want more work. Women aged 35-44 years formed the largest group (19%) of those working less than 16 hours and not wanting more work, followed by women aged 55 years and over (16%). Men aged 18-24 years formed the largest group (10%) of those men who worked less than 16 hours and did not want more work.

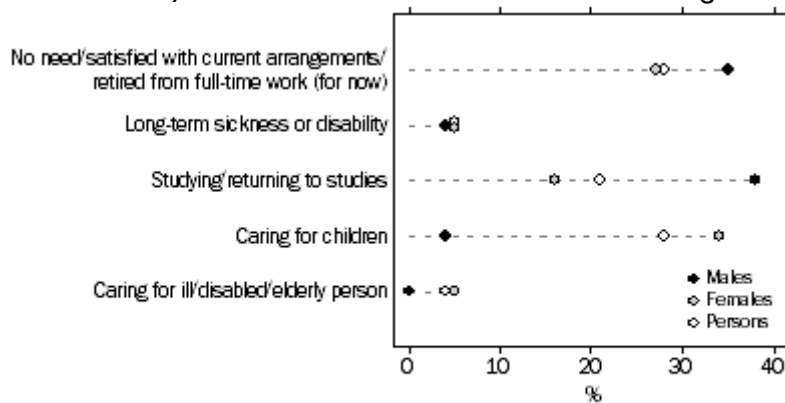
PERSONS WHO USUALLY WORKED LESS THAN 16 HOURS(a) AND DID NOT WANT TO WORK MORE, Age and sex distribution



The most commonly reported main reason that women gave for not wanting more hours was 'caring for children' (34% or 183,600 women gave this response). Approximately 53% of women aged 30-54 years not wanting more hours (or 150,000) reported this as the main reason. This indicates that part-time work is particularly important for women who are raising children. More than one-quarter of women working less than 16 hours and who did not want to work more indicated that their main reason was 'no need/satisfied with current arrangements/retired from full-time work (for now)'. About 42% of these were aged 55 years and over.

There were 144,600 men who usually worked less than 16 hours. The most commonly reported main reason given by 38% of those men for not wanting more hours was 'studying/returning to studies' (with 93% of this group aged 18-29 years), followed by 'no need/satisfied with current arrangements/retired from full-time work (for now)' (35% or 50,300) (with 70% of this group aged 55 years and over).

PERSONS WHO USUALLY WORKED LESS THAN 16 HOURS(a) AND DID NOT WANT TO WORK MORE, Selected main reason for not wanting more hours



(a) Refers to people who usually worked 0-15 hours per week.

About this Release

Provides information about people who are 18 years and over who are unemployed, not in the labour force or worked less than 16 hours. Data from this survey are used to obtain a better understanding of the factors that influence people to join or leave the labour force. By knowing the barriers people have to wanting, finding or taking up (more) employment a range of incentives to labour force participation can be indirectly identified. Estimates can be cross-classified by demographics such as state, sex, age, marital status and country of birth, as well as labour force characteristics.

Explanatory Notes

Explanatory Notes

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 The statistics presented in this publication were compiled from data collected in the Multi-Purpose Household Survey (MPHS) that was conducted throughout Australia in the 2006-07 financial year as a supplement to the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS). The MPHS was designed to provide statistics annually for a small number of labour, social and economic topics. The topics collected in 2006-07 were:

- **Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation, Australia** (cat. no. 6239.0)
- **Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia** (cat. no. 6238.0)

- **Adult Learning, Australia** (cat. no. 4229.0)
- **Household Use of Information Technology, Australia** (cat. no. 8146.0)
- **Family Characteristics, Australia** (cat. no. 4442.0)

2 For all topics, information on labour force characteristics, education, income and other demographics are also available. In addition to these publications, data from the 2006-07 MPHS will also be released as an expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File (CURF) early in 2008.

3 The publication Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0) contains information about survey design, sample redesign, scope, coverage and population benchmarks relevant to the monthly LFS, which also apply to the MPHS. It also contains definitions of demographic and labour force characteristics, and information about telephone interviewing which are relevant to both the monthly LFS and the MPHS.

CONCEPTS SOURCES AND METHODS

4 The conceptual framework used in Australia's LFS aligns closely with the standards and guidelines set out in Resolutions of the International Conference of Labour Statisticians. Descriptions of the underlying concepts and structure of Australia's labour force statistics, and the sources and methods used in compiling these estimates, are presented in Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001) which is available on the ABS website <www.abs.gov.au> (Methods, Classifications, Concepts & Standards).

COLLECTION METHODOLOGY

5 ABS interviewers conducted personal interviews by either telephone or at selected dwellings during the 2006-07 financial year, excluding the months of August and September 2006. Each month a sample of dwellings were selected for the MPHS from the responding households in the LFS. In these dwellings, after the LFS had been fully completed for each person, a usual resident aged 15 years and over was selected at random and asked the additional MPHS questions in a personal interview. Information was collected using Computer Assisted Interviewing (CAI), whereby responses are recorded directly onto an electronic questionnaire in a notebook computer.

SCOPE

6 The scope of the LFS is restricted to people aged 15 years and over and excludes the following people:

- members of the permanent defence forces
- certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and population estimates
- overseas residents in Australia
- members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants).

7 In addition the 2006-07 MPHS excluded the following:

- people living in private dwellings in very remote parts of Australia
- people living in non-private dwellings such as hotels, university residences, students at boarding schools, patients in hospitals, residents of homes (e.g. retirement homes, homes for people with disabilities), and inmates of prisons.

8 For the Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation topic, the scope was further restricted to people aged 18 years and over.

9 The 2006-07 MPHS was conducted in both urban and rural areas in all states and territories, but excluded people living in very remote parts of Australia overall. The exclusion of these people is expected to have only a minor impact on any aggregate estimates that are produced for individual states and territories, except for the Northern Territory where such people account for around 23% of the population.

COVERAGE

10 In the LFS, coverage rules are applied which aim to ensure that each person is associated with only one dwelling and hence has only one chance of selection in the survey. See Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0) for more details.

SAMPLE SIZE

11 The initial sample for the MPHS 2006-07 consisted of approximately 19,800 private dwelling households. Of the 17,040 private dwelling households that remained in the survey after sample loss (e.g. households with LFS non-response, no residents in scope for the LFS, vacant or derelict dwellings and dwellings under construction), approximately 83% were fully responding to the MPHS. The number of completed interviews obtained from these private dwelling households (after taking into account scope, coverage and subsampling exclusions) was 5,947 for the Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation survey.

ESTIMATION METHODS

12 Weighting is the process of adjusting results from a sample survey to infer results for the total in scope population. To do this, a 'weight' is allocated to each sample unit, which, for the MPHS, can either be a person or a household. The weight is a value which indicates how many population units are represented by the sample unit. The first step in calculating weights for each unit is to assign an initial weight, which is the inverse of the probability of being selected in the survey. The initial weights are then calibrated to align with independent estimates of the population of interest, referred to as 'benchmarks'. Weights are calibrated against population benchmarks to ensure that the survey estimates conform to the independently estimated distribution of the population rather than the distribution within the sample itself.

13 The survey was benchmarked to the estimated civilian population aged 15 years and over living in private dwellings in each state and territory, excluding the scope exclusions

listed under Explanatory Notes 6 to 8. The process of weighting ensures that the survey estimates conform to person benchmarks by state, part of state, age and sex, and to household benchmarks by state, part of state and household composition. These benchmarks are produced from estimates of the resident population derived independently of the survey.

RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

14 Estimates in this publication are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors:

- Sampling error is the difference between the published estimate and the value that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey. For more information see the Technical Note.
- Non-sampling errors are inaccuracies that occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents and interviewers and errors made in coding and processing data. These inaccuracies may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample. Every effort is made to reduce the non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and effective processing procedures.

CLASSIFICATIONS USED

15 Country of birth data are classified according to the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), 1998 (cat. no. 1269.0).

16 From 2006, occupation data are classified according to ANZSCO - Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations, First Edition, 2006 (cat.no. 1220.0). This new classification replaces ASCO - Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Second Edition, 1997 (cat. no. 1220.0). Data classified according to ASCO can be obtained on request.

17 Also from 2006, industry data are classified according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006 (cat. no. 1292.0). This new classification replaces the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 1993 (cat. no. 1292.0). Data classified according to ANZSIC 1993 can be obtained on request.

18 Educational attainment data are classified according to the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED) (cat. no. 1272.0).

COMPARABILITY WITH MONTHLY LFS STATISTICS

19 Due to differences in the scope and sample size of the MPHS and that of the LFS, the estimation procedure may lead to some variations between labour force estimates from this survey and those from the LFS.

PREVIOUS SURVEYS

20 The Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation survey was last conducted in the 2004-05 financial year. Results of this survey were published in:

- Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation, Australia, August 2004 to June 2005 (cat. no. 6239.0)

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

21 The following changes were made to the Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation survey for the 2006-07 cycle:

- Data on availability was collected in the non-quarter months for people who usually worked 0-15 hours per week and preferred to work more hours but had not done anything in the four weeks prior to the reference week to obtain more hours of work. This data was imputed in the 2004-05 survey (see paragraph 18 'Availability not determined' in the Explanatory Notes in the 2004-05 issue). Comparative data for 2004-05 and 2006-07 are presented in Table 1.
- For the data items 'all/main reason for not wanting work/more hours', the response category 'caring for children/pregnancy/home duties' was split in order to separate 'caring for children' reasons. The categories can be combined in order to compare with 2004-05 data.
- For the data items 'all/main reasons for not wanting work/more hours' the category 'no need/retired from full-time work (for now)' was expanded to 'no need/satisfied with current arrangements/retired from full-time work (for now)' in 2006-07. This has had minimal impact as this is where respondents who 'were happy with current arrangements' would have been categorised in 2004-05.
- Questions that asked about 'last worked full time' were changed to 'when you last worked in a job of 35 hours or more'. This change has had minimal impact on output.
- More detail was collected for 'other' type responses for the items 'all reasons/main reason not looking for work/more hours', given that 'other' was the biggest category in 2004-05. This resulted in the inclusion of an additional category 'no need/satisfied with current arrangements/retired from full-time work (for now)' in 2006-07.
- For the data item 'preferred number of hours', the actual number of hours was collected for persons not in the labour force who said they would prefer 'full-time hours' in 2006-07. In 2004-05, the preferred hours for this group was set to 35 hours. This was expected to increase average preferred hours slightly, however data on preferred hours in 2006-07 are comparable to 2004-05 data.
- The following data items were added in 2006-07:
 - Main reason not wanting work/more hours;
 - Main child-care reason not looking for work/more hours;
 - Age of youngest child;
 - Partner's labour force status; and
 - Partner's full-time or part-time status in employment.

NEXT SURVEY

22 The ABS plans to conduct this survey again during the 2008-09 financial year.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

23 ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated: without it, the wide range of statistics published by the ABS would not be available. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the **Census and Statistics Act 1905**.

PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

Spreadsheets

24 An electronic version of the tables released in this publication is available on the ABS web site in spreadsheets (cat. no. 6239.0). The spreadsheets present the tables and the related RSEs for each publication table.

Unit record file

25 An expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File (CURF) will be released in early 2008 from the 2006-07 MPHS subject to the approval of the Australian Statistician. This CURF will be accessible only through the RADL. The CURF will be available in SAS, STATA and SPSS format. A full range of up-to-date information about the availability of ABS CURFs and about applying for access to CURFs is available via the ABS website <www.abs.gov.au> (see Services We Provide - CURF Microdata). Inquiries to the ABS CURF Management Unit should be e-mailed to <curf.management@abs.gov.au>, or telephone (02) 6252 7714.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

26 ABS publications which may also be of interest include:

- **Australian Labour Market Statistics** (cat. no. 6105.0)
- **Job Search Experience, Australia** (cat. no. 6222.0)
- **Underemployed Workers, Australia** (cat. no. 6265.0)
- **Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6220.0)
- **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6202.0)
- **Employment Arrangements and Superannuation, Australia** (cat. no. 6361.0)
- **Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
- **Household Use of Information Technology, Australia** (cat. no. 8146.0)

27 Current publications and other products released by the ABS are available from the **Statistics Page** on the ABS website. The ABS also issues a daily **Release Advice** on the website which details products to be released in the week ahead.

Glossary

GLOSSARY

Actively looking for work

People who were taking active steps to find work. Active steps comprise:

- registering with a Job Network employment agency
- contacting an employment agency
- contacting prospective employers
- answering a newspaper advertisement for a job
- checking Centrelink touchscreens
- checking factory notice boards
- advertising or tendering for work

Available to start work

For people not in the labour force, those who were available to start work in the reference week or within four weeks.

Available to start work with more hours

Employed people who usually worked 0-15 hours per week in all jobs and were available to start work with more hours in the reference week or within four weeks.

Current job

The job in which a person currently works.

Did not prefer to work more hours

People who said 'no' or 'don't know' when asked 'would you prefer to work more hours than you usually work?'.

Did not want a paid job

People who were not classified as employed or unemployed who answered 'no' or don't know when asked if they would like a paid job.

Duration of current main job/last job

Length of time worked in current main job/last job.

Educational attainment

Level of highest educational attainment identifies the highest achievement a person has attained in any area of study. It is defined as the highest educational attainment a person has achieved, and is not a measurement of relative importance of different fields of study.

Employed

People who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or
- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:
 - away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or
 - away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or
 - away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or
 - on strike or locked out; or
 - on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or
- were employers or own account workers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

Employees

People who work for a public or private employer and receive remuneration in wages, salary, a retainer fee from their employer while working on a commission basis, tips, piece rates, or payment in kind, or people who operate their own incorporated enterprise with or without hiring employees.

Employees (excluding OMIEs) with paid leave entitlements

Employees (excluding Owner Managers of Incorporated Enterprises) (OMIEs), who were entitled to either paid sick leave or paid holiday leave (or both).

Employees (excluding OMIEs) without paid leave entitlements

Employees (excluding OMIEs), who were not entitled to, or did not know whether they were entitled to, paid sick and paid holiday leave.

Employers

People who operate their own unincorporated economic enterprise or engage independently

in a profession or trade and hire one or more employees.

Employment types

Classification of employed people according to the following employment type categories on the basis of their main job (i.e. the job in which they usually work the most hours):

Employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprise)

- with paid leave entitlements
- without paid leave entitlements

Owner managers

- owner managers of incorporated enterprises
- owner managers of unincorporated enterprises

Contributing family workers

Family

Two or more people, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering; and who are usually resident in the same household. The basis of a family is formed by identifying the presence of a couple relationship, lone parent-child relationship or other blood relationship. Some households will, therefore, contain more than one family.

Full-time educational attendance

People aged 15-19 who, during the reference week were enrolled full time at secondary or high schools, and those aged 15-24 who, during the reference week, were enrolled full time at a Technical and Further Education (TAFE) college, university, or other tertiary educational institution.

Full-time workers (usual)

Employed people who usually work 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs).

Future starters

People who were not employed during the reference week, were waiting to start a job within four weeks from the end of the reference week, and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.

Government pension/allowance

Income support payments from government to persons under social security and related government programs. Included are pensions and allowances received by aged, disabled, unemployed and sick persons, families and children, veterans and their survivors, and study allowances for students. Payments made by overseas governments as well as the Australian government are included.

Gross income

Regular and recurring cash receipts including monies received from wages and salaries, government pensions and allowances, and other regular receipts such as superannuation, workers' compensation, child support, scholarships, profit or loss from own unincorporated business or partnership, and property income. Gross income is the sum of current income from all these sources before income tax or the Medicare levy have been deducted.

Group jack-knife method

This method of calculating standard errors starts by dividing the survey sample into a number of approximately equal-sized groups (replicate groups). Replicate estimates of the population total are then calculated from the sample by excluding each replicate group in turn. The jack-knife variance is derived from the variation of the respective replicate estimates around the estimate based on the whole sample.

Had ever worked for two weeks or more

People who are not in the labour force or are unemployed and have previously worked for two weeks or more.

Had previously worked

People who are not in the labour force or are unemployed, who have previously worked for two weeks or more, less than 20 years ago.

Incorporated enterprise

An enterprise which is registered as a separate legal entity to its members or owners. Also known as a limited liability company.

Industry

In this publication, industry relates to a group of businesses or organisations that perform

similar sets of activities in terms of the production of goods and services. Industry is classified according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006 (cat.no.1292.0).

Labour force

The civilian population can be split into two mutually exclusive groups: the labour force (employed and unemployed people) and people not in the labour force.

Last job

Refers to last job less than 20 years ago.

Looking for work with more hours

Refers to persons who indicated that they had done something in the last four weeks to obtain more hours of work.

Main English-speaking countries

The list of Main English Speaking Countries provided here is not an attempt to classify countries on the basis of whether or not English is the predominant or official language of each country. It is a list of the main countries from which Australia receives, or has received, significant numbers of overseas settlers who are likely to speak English. These countries comprise the United Kingdom, the Republic of Ireland, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa, and the United States of America.

Main job

The job in which most hours were usually worked.

Non-school qualification

Non-school qualifications are awarded for educational attainments other than those of pre-primary, primary or secondary education. They include qualifications at the Post Graduate Degree level, Master Degree level, Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate level, Bachelor Degree level, Advanced Diploma and Diploma level, and Certificates I, II, III and IV levels. Non-school qualifications may be attained concurrently with school qualifications.

Not employed

People who are either unemployed or not in the labour force.

Occupation

In this publication occupation relates to a collection of jobs that are sufficiently similar in their main tasks to be grouped together for the purposes of classification. Occupation is classified according to ANZSCO - Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations, First Edition, 2006 (cat.no.1220.0).

Owner managers

People who work in their own business, with or without employees, whether or not the business is of limited liability.

Owner managers of incorporated enterprises

People who work in their own incorporated enterprise, that is, a business entity which is registered as a separate legal entity to its members or owners (also known as a limited liability company).

Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises

People who operate their own unincorporated enterprise, that is, a business entity in which the owner and the business are legally inseparable, so that the owner is liable for any business debts that are incurred. Includes those engaged independently in a trade or profession.

Part-time workers (usual)

Employed people who usually worked less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs).

Permanently not intending to work

People who said that they were permanently not intending to work.

Persons in the labour force

People who were classified as being in the labour force, that is, either employed or unemployed.

Persons not in the labour force

People who were not classified as employed or unemployed.

Preferred to work more hours

Employed people who usually work 0-15 hours each week and would prefer to work more hours than they usually work.

Reference week

The week preceding the week in which the interview was conducted.

Relationship in household

The relationship of people who live in the same household.

Status in employment

Employed people classified according to whether they were employees, employers, own account workers, or contributing family workers.

Time since last job

The elapsed time since ceasing last job.

Took inactive steps

People who did not take active steps to look for work (see actively looking for work). Includes only looked in newspapers.

Unemployed

People who were not employed during the reference week, and:

- had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and were available for work in the reference week; or
- were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.

Unincorporated enterprise

A business entity in which the owner and the business are legally inseparable, so that the owner is liable for any business debts that are incurred.

Unpaid activities

Includes caring for own children or other people's children including grandchildren. Also includes caring for elderly or someone with long-term illness or disability or unpaid voluntary workers. Respondents were asked whether they had undertaken any of these activities in the last four weeks.

Usual hours worked

The hours usually worked per week by an employed person.

Wanted a paid job

People who are not in the labour force and would like a paid job of any kind. Includes people who said 'depends'.

Wanted more hours

See 'Preferred to work more hours'.

Abbreviations

ABBREVIATIONS

The following symbols and abbreviations are used in this publication:

'000	thousand
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ANZSCO	Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ASCED	Australian Standard Classification of Education
ASCO	Australian Standard Classification of Occupations
CURF	confidentialised unit record file
LFS	Labour Force Survey
MPHS	Multi-Purpose Household Survey
MPS	Monthly Population Survey
OMIE	owner manager of incorporated enterprise
RSE	relative standard error
SACC	Standard Australian Classification of Countries
SE	standard error

Populations And Data Items List (Appendix)

APPENDIX POPULATIONS AND DATA ITEMS LIST

DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Details of the data items available from the Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation topic are available on the ABS website. They are available in an Excel spreadsheet, as a data cube (**Appendix - RRI/BI 2006-07 Populations and Data Items List**) on the Details tab.

The population(s) for a particular data item refers to the people in the survey to whom the data relates. Where alternative output categories are available for the same data item, these are shown and the data item name is followed by a bracketed numeral (e.g. country of birth (2)).

For more information about ABS data available on request, contact Kerry O'Brien on Canberra (02) 6252 5242, or by facsimile on (02) 6252 5260, or by email to <kerry.obrien@abs.gov.au>.

Quality Declaration

INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT

The most recent Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation survey was conducted throughout Australia during the 2006-07 financial year (excluding the months of August and September 2006). It was a component of the 2006-07 Multi-Purpose Household Survey (MPHS), collected as a supplement to the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Labour Force Survey (LFS).

The Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation survey provides data on people aged 18 years and over who are either not employed or work less than 16 hours.

RELEVANCE

The most recent Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation survey was conducted throughout Australia during the 2006-07 financial year (excluding the months of August and September 2006). It was a component of the 2006-07 Multi-Purpose Household Survey (MPHS), collected as a supplement to the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Labour Force Survey (LFS).

The Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation survey provides data on people aged 18 years and over who are either not employed or work less than 16 hours.

For a complete list of populations and data items collected in this survey see Appendix – RRI/BI 2006–07 Populations and Data Items List.

TIMELINESS

The Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation survey is collected biennially, and was first conducted in 2004–05. Data from the survey is released approximately six months after the completion of enumeration i.e. during December.

ACCURACY

The number of completed interviews (after taking into account scope and coverage exclusions) for the Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation survey was 5,947. The response rate was approximately 83% after taking the exclusions into account. See the Explanatory Notes (paragraph 11) for more information. The exclusion of people living in very remote parts of Australia has only a minor impact on aggregate estimates, except for the Northern Territory where these people account for around 23% of the population.

The MPHS was designed primarily to provide estimates at the Australia level. Broad estimates are available for states and territories, though users should exercise caution when using estimates at this level because of the presence of high sampling errors. RSEs for all estimates in the publication are available on the ABS website. As a guide, estimates and RSEs for Table 1 and Table 2 are presented in the Technical note.

COHERENCE

The following changes were made to the Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation survey for the 2006–07 cycle in order to enhance the quality of the data:

- Data on availability was collected in the non-quarter months for people who usually worked 0–15 hours per week and preferred to work more hours but had not done anything in the 4 weeks prior to the reference week to obtain more hours of work. This data was imputed in the 2004–05 survey (see paragraph 18 'Availability not determined' in the 2004–05 6239.0 Explanatory Notes). Comparative data is presented in Table 1 of the 2006–07 publication.
- For the data items 'All/main reason for not wanting work/more hours', the response category 'Caring for children/pregnancy/home duties' was split in order to separate 'caring for children' reasons. The categories can be combined in order to compared with 2004–05 data.
- For the data items 'All/main reasons for not wanting work/more hours' the category 'No need/retired from full-time work (for now)' was expanded to 'No need/satisfied with current arrangements/retired from full-time work (for now)' in 2006–07. This has had minimal impact as this is where respondents who 'were happy with current arrangements' would have been categorised in 2004–05.
- Questions that asked about 'last worked full-time' were rephrased as 'when you last worked in a job of 35 hours or more'. This change has had minimal implications.
- More detail was collected for 'other' type responses for the items 'All reasons/main reason not looking for work/more hours', given that 'other' was the biggest category in 2004–05. This resulted in the inclusion of the additional category 'No need/satisfied with current arrangements/retired from full-time work (for now)'.
- In 2004–05 the "preferred number of hours" was set to 35 hours for those people who were not in the labour force who said they would prefer "full-time hours". In 2006–07 the actual number of preferred hours was recorded.
- New data items included in 2006–07 are: main reason not wanting work/more hours, main child-care reason not looking for work/more hours, age of youngest

child, partner's labour force status and partner's full-time or part-time status in employment.

INTERPRETABILITY

The Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation publication contains detailed Explanatory Notes, Technical Notes and a Glossary that provide information on the terminology, classifications and other technical aspects associated with these statistics.

Seasonally adjusted and trend estimates are not produced. The estimates are based on information collected over the financial year. However, seasonal weighting is not undertaken. The survey was not run in August and September 2006 due to enumeration issues with one of the other topics included in MPHS.

ACCESSIBILITY

In addition to the PDF publication, the tables and associated RSEs will be available in spreadsheet form on the website.

Data is available on request. Note that detailed data can be subject to high relative standard errors and, in some cases, may result in data being confidentialised.

An expanded confidentialised unit record file (cat. no. 4100.0) will be produced for this survey and is expected to be released in February 2008.

For further information about these or related statistics, contact the National Information and referral centre on 1300 135 070 or Labour Market Section on Canberra (02) 6252 7206.

Populations and Data Items List (I-Note) - Data Cubes

26/02/2008 Note: This data cube was replaced on 26/2/08 to update the copyright date.

22/02/2008 Note: This data cube is being replaced because of a few minor changes to some of the data items labels.

Changes include:

- '10 Age of youngest child (years)' has been changed to '10 Age of youngest child in household (years)'
- '12 Whether currently studying' - Populations '3–24' has been changed to '12 Whether currently studying' - Populations '3, 4–9, 10–15'
- '74 All types of government pensions/allowance received' - 'Could not be determined' has been changed to '74 All types of government pensions/allowance received' - 'Other Government pension/allowance'
- '78 All types of partner's Government pensions/allowances received' - 'War Widow's/Widower's Pension' has been changed to '78 All types of partner's Government pensions/allowances received' - 'War Widow's/Widower's Pension/Allowance'
- '78 All types of partner's Government pensions/allowances received' - 'Other Government Pension/Allowance' (new)
- '78 All types of partner's Government pensions/allowances received' - 'Could not be

determined' has been changed to '78 All types of partner's Government pensions/allowances received' - 'Could not be determined/Did not know'

- '92 Age at retirement from the labour force (years)' - 'Did not know age' has been removed

Data quality (Technical Note)

TECHNICAL NOTE DATA QUALITY

INTRODUCTION

1 Since the estimates published in this publication are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings, they are subject to sampling variability. That is, they may differ from those estimates that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error (SE), which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings (or occupants) was included. There are about two chances in three (67%) that a sample estimate will differ by less than one SE from the number that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included, and about 19 chances in 20 (95%) that the difference will be less than two SEs.

2 Another measure of the likely difference is the relative standard error (RSE), which is obtained by expressing the SE as a percentage of the estimate.

$$\text{RSE\%} = (\text{SE/estimate}) \times 100$$

3 RSEs for Barriers and Incentives estimates have been calculated using the Jackknife method of variance estimation. This process involves the calculation of 30 'replicate' estimates based on 30 different subsamples of the original sample. The variability of estimates obtained from these subsamples is used to estimate the sample variability surrounding the main estimate.

4 Limited publication space does not allow for the separate indication of the SEs and/or RSEs of all the estimates in this publication. However, RSEs for all these estimates are available free-of-charge on the ABS web site <www.abs.gov.au>, released in spreadsheet format as an attachment to this publication, **Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation, Australia** (cat.no.6239.0). As a guide, the population estimates and RSEs for selected data from table 1 and 2 are presented at table T1 and table T2 in this Technical Note.

5 In the tables in this publication, only estimates (numbers, percentages, means and medians) with RSEs less than 25% are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. However, estimates with larger RSEs have been included and are preceded by an asterisk (e.g. *13.5) to indicate they are subject to high SEs and should be used with caution. Estimates with RSEs greater than 50% are preceded by a double asterisk (e.g. **2.1) to indicate that they are considered too unreliable for general use.

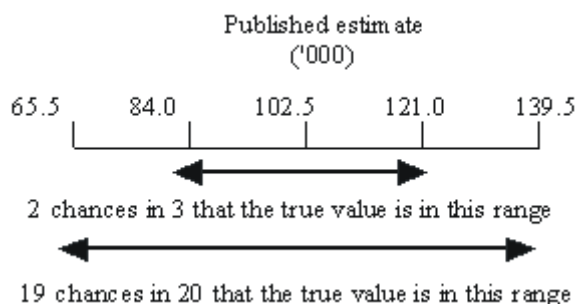
CALCULATION OF STANDARD ERROR AND RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR

6 The RSEs have been derived using the Jackknife method. SEs can be calculated using the estimates (counts or means) and the corresponding RSEs.

7 An example of the calculation of the SE from an RSE follows. Table T2 shows that the estimated number of females aged 18-24 years who did not prefer to work more hours is 102,500, and the RSE for this estimate is 18.0%. The SE is:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SE of estimate} &= (\text{RSE} / 100) \times \text{estimate} \\ &= 0.18 \times 102,500 \\ &= 18,500 \text{ (rounded to the nearest 100)} \end{aligned}$$

8 Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the value that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey will fall within the range 84,000 to 121,000 and about 19 chances in 20 that the value will fall within the range 65,500 to 139,500. This example is illustrated in the following diagram.



Proportions and percentages

9 Proportions and percentages formed from the ratio of two estimates are also subject to sampling errors. The size of the error depends on the accuracy of both the numerator and the denominator. A formula to approximate the RSE of a proportion is given below. This formula is only valid when x is a subset of y.

$$RSE\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = \sqrt{[RSE(x)]^2 + [RSE(y)]^2}$$

10 Considering table T2, of the 706,700 females who worked 0-15 hours each week, 533,900 or 75.5% did not prefer to work more hours. The RSE of 533,900 is 5.9% and the RSE for 706,700 is 4.5%. Applying the above formula, the RSE for the proportion of females who did not prefer to work more hours is:

$$RSE = \sqrt{(5.9)^2 + (4.5)^2} = 3.8\%$$

11 Therefore, the SE for the proportion of females working 0-15 hours per week who did not

prefer more hours is 2.9 percentage points ($= (75.5/100) \times 3.8$). Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the proportion of females working 0-15 hours per week who did not prefer more hours is between 72.6% and 78.4%, and 19 chances in 20 that the proportion is within the range 69.7% to 81.3%.

Sums or Differences between estimates

12 Published estimates may also be used to calculate the sum of, or difference between, two survey estimates (of numbers, means or percentages). Such estimates are also subject to sampling error.

13 The sampling error of the difference between two estimates depends on their SEs and the relationship (correlation) between them. An approximate SE of the difference between two estimates ($x-y$) may be calculated by the following formula:

$$SE(x-y) = \sqrt{[SE(x)]^2 + [SE(y)]^2}$$

14 The sampling error of the sum of two estimates is calculated in a similar way. An approximate SE of the sum of two estimates ($x + y$) may be calculated by the following formula:

$$SE(x+y) = \sqrt{[SE(x)]^2 + [SE(y)]^2}$$

15 An example follows. From paragraph 7 the estimated number of females aged 18-24 years who did not prefer to work more hours is 102,500 and the SE is 18,500. From table T2, the estimate of females aged 25-34 years who did not prefer to work more hours is 98,000, and the SE is 10,800. The estimate of females aged 18-34 years who preferred not to work more hours is:

$$102,500 + 98,000 = 200,500$$

16 The SE of the estimate of females aged 18-34 years who did not prefer to work more hours is:

$$\begin{aligned} SE &= \sqrt{(18,500)^2 + (10,800)^2} \\ &= 21,400 \text{ (rounded to the nearest 100)} \end{aligned}$$

17 Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the value that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey will fall within the range 179,100 to 221,900 and about 19 chances in 20 that the value will fall within the range 157,700 to 243,300.

18 While these formulae will only be exact for sums of, or differences between, separate and uncorrelated characteristics or subpopulations, it is expected to provide a good

approximation for all sums or differences likely to be of interest in this publication.

SELECTED ESTIMATES AND RSES

T1: PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER, Labour force status - By sex

		MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS
Persons in the Labour force	'000	5 690.0	4 710.9	10 400.9
Employed	'000	5 520.9	4 509.7	10 030.6
Persons who usually worked 16 hours or more per week	'000	5 276.0	3 803.1	9 079.1
Persons who usually worked 0-15 hours per week	'000	244.9	706.7	951.5
Preferred to work more hours	'000	100.2	172.8	273.0
Available to start work with more hours(a)	'000	75.6	147.2	222.8
Looked for more hours	'000	43.6	74.2	117.8
Did not look for more hours	'000	*32.0	72.9	105.0
Not available to start work with more hours	'000	*24.6	*25.6	50.2
Did not prefer to work more hours(b)	'000	144.6	533.9	678.5
Unemployed	'000	169.1	201.2	370.2
Persons not in the labour force	'000	1 871.7	3 112.3	4 984.0
Wanted a paid job(c)	'000	366.8	640.3	1 007.1
Available to start work(a)	'000	269.7	449.9	719.6
Actively looked for work(d)	'000	*13.5	*10.5	*24.0
Did not actively look for work(e)	'000	256.2	439.4	695.6
Not available or did not know if available to start work	'000	97.1	190.4	287.5
Did not want a paid job	'000	1 504.9	2 472.1	3 976.9
Total	'000	7 561.6	7 823.3	15 384.9
Person in the Labour force	RSE%	0.6	1.1	0.7
Employed	RSE%	0.8	1.4	0.8
Persons who usually worked 16 hours or more per week	RSE%	0.9	1.6	0.9
Persons who usually worked 0-15 hours per week	RSE%	9.4	4.5	4.3
Preferred to work more hours	RSE%	14.5	8.3	7.5
Available to start work with more hours	RSE%	16.7	9.2	7.8
Looked for more hours	RSE%	24.6	12.8	12.1
Did not look for more hours	RSE%	27.8	13.3	12.0
Not available to start work with more hours	RSE%	41.5	26.1	24.7
Did not prefer to work more hours	RSE%	11.2	5.9	5.3
Unemployed	RSE%	9.1	7.7	5.3
Persons not in the labour force	RSE%	2.0	1.5	1.4
Wanted a paid job	RSE%	6.9	3.8	3.6
Available to start work	RSE%	9.0	5.3	5.1
Actively looked for work	RSE%	46.1	32.7	30.2
Did not actively look for work	RSE%	8.9	5.3	5.1
Not available or did not know if available to start work	RSE%	14.7	8.0	7.5
Did not want a paid job	RSE%	2.0	1.8	1.4
Total	RSE%	0.4	0.3	0.2

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

(a) Availability refers to in the reference week or within four weeks.

(b) Includes people who reported 'Did not know'.

(c) Includes people who reported 'Maybe/it depends'.

(d) These people were not available to start work in the reference week so are defined as not in the labour force rather than unemployed.

(e) Includes 29,300 people (17,000 men and 12,300 women) who wanted a paid job and reported 'Looked, not actively'.

T2 Estimates: PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER, USUALLY WORKED 0-15 HOURS PER WEEK OR WERE NOT EMPLOYED, Whether wanted a job or more hours
- By age

		PERSONS WHO USUALLY WORKED 0-15 HOURS PER WEEK			PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE			
		Preferred to work more hours	Did not prefer to work more hours(a)	Total	Unemployed	Wanted a paid job(b)	Did not want a paid job(a)	Total
MALES								
Age group (years)								
18-24	'000	41.1	65.7	106.8	*36.7	54.7	82.8	137.5
25-34	'000	*13.0	*7.4	20.4	42.4	48.7	42.7	91.4
35-44	'000	*12.2	*9.1	*21.3	35.9	45.1	65.5	110.7
45-54	'000	*27.4	*8.3	35.6	*27.9	45.9	96.9	142.8
55-64	'000	*4.7	30.5	35.3	*23.5	80.5	271.8	352.3
65 and over	'000	**1.8	*23.6	25.5	**2.6	91.8	945.1	1 037.0
Total	'000	100.2	144.6	244.9	169.1	366.8	1 504.9	1 871.7
Age group (years)								
18-24	RSE%	23.0	20.5	15.2	27.1	21.3	18.4	14.1
25-34	RSE%	35.0	37.4	23.9	18.9	24.4	23.7	15.3
35-44	RSE%	37.7	40.0	25.3	23.9	21.7	14.7	13.7
45-54	RSE%	27.0	43.8	21.7	26.5	17.4	10.3	7.9
55-64	RSE%	40.7	21.5	19.5	25.8	10.6	6.5	5.4
65 and over	RSE%	62.7	25.2	24.0	67.2	12.9	1.8	1.4
Total	RSE%	14.5	11.2	9.4	9.1	6.9	2.0	2.0
FEMALES								
Age group (years)								
18-24	'000	*44.7	102.5	147.2	46.9	81.5	105.3	186.8
25-34	'000	33.3	98.0	131.3	40.6	132.8	216.3	349.1
35-44	'000	47.9	125.4	173.4	48.7	137.1	241.7	378.8
45-54	'000	*29.7	96.0	125.7	38.0	129.5	172.8	302.3
55-64	'000	*14.2	93.4	107.6	*26.3	89.2	491.6	580.8
65 and over	'000	**2.9	*18.5	*21.4	**0.6	70.2	1 244.4	1 314.6
Total	'000	172.8	533.9	706.7	201.2	640.3	2 472.1	3 112.3
Age group (years)								
18-24	RSE%	25.7	18.0	15.4	18.6	16.1	14.7	9.8
25-34	RSE%	19.1	11.0	9.3	16.7	10.7	6.4	6.6
35-44	RSE%	18.3	10.0	8.5	16.2	8.2	9.1	5.9
45-54	RSE%	29.4	12.2	11.3	16.7	9.4	8.6	5.2
55-64	RSE%	26.4	11.0	8.9	31.1	13.7	3.7	4.0
65 and over	RSE%	63.3	29.2	27.6	101.2	14.4	0.9	0.8
Total	RSE%	8.3	5.9	4.5	7.7	3.8	1.8	1.5
PERSONS								
Age group (years)								
18-24	'000	85.8	168.2	254.0	83.6	136.2	188.1	324.3
25-34	'000	46.3	105.4	151.7	83.0	181.5	259.0	440.5
35-44	'000	60.2	134.6	194.7	84.7	182.2	307.2	489.4
45-54	'000	57.1	104.3	161.3	66.0	175.3	269.7	445.1
55-64	'000	18.9	123.9	142.9	49.8	169.7	763.4	933.1
65 and over	'000	*4.8	42.1	46.9	*3.1	162.1	2 189.5	2 351.6
Total	'000	273.0	678.5	951.5	370.2	1 007.1	3 976.9	4 984.0
Age group (years)								

18-24	RSE%	19.3	13.4	11.5	15.8	12.6	10.0	7.9
25-34	RSE%	19.4	11.0	10.1	12.9	10.1	6.3	6.4
35-44	RSE%	14.4	9.5	7.5	13.7	8.0	8.1	5.7
45-54	RSE%	16.6	11.3	9.2	15.3	8.9	8.0	5.3
55-64	RSE%	21.8	9.9	8.6	20.1	9.0	3.2	3.1
65 and over	RSE%	42.8	20.2	18.6	61.1	9.9	0.9	0.8
Total	RSE%	7.5	5.3	4.3	5.3	3.6	1.4	1.4

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

(a) Includes people who reported 'Did not know'.

(b) Includes people who reported 'Maybe/it depends'.

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